

COUNTRY CHURCH AND ITS DUTIES

Union of Effort Would Result in Revival of Religion, Says President Thomas.

(Continued from page one.)

As guests, but we do not know. We need greatly to get at the facts as to population of a county, its character and tendencies, the movement from country to town, or the reverse, changes in employment and industry. We need to study the economic situation as to natural resources, whether increasing or declining, and whether the full or allowed to waste. A presentation as to the use of farm machinery would be highly interesting, and also a derivation of facts as to rotation of crops, whether practiced to any great extent according to the best scientific opinion of the day; whether farmers are making the most of the soil and conserving its fertility, and what the range are advanced to the region. We need further study of marketing methods and the possibilities of co-operation in that respect.

Above all we need thorough systematic study of our churches, their methods, their programs of effort, and the way they meet the actual needs of men and women in their communities.

Vermont has recently enjoyed the benefits of a State department of publicity which has exhibited the advantages and resources of the State in a manner to encourage its citizens and to attract many from without. Naturally with the purpose this department has had in view, the best has been set forth. We have been advertising with a view to a sale of our State, and of our products. We need another sort of publicity, which shall put facts as to conditions in the State on the conscience of the public. Such a bulletin as these which have been issued by the Presbyterian department of Church and County Life concerning any county in Vermont would be of inestimable value, in enabling the people to appreciate the good points as well as our weak ones, and in showing us just what we ought to do in order to advance to better things. I wish that some organization or individual would show the way to such a study for at least one county in this State. I believe it would lead to very great results.

The one fact which stands out from the investigations I have described is that the country church does not realize its purpose, its mission and its end in its own work. The church is working for itself, to sustain its services and pay its minister, and show as good a record as possible in the year-book of its denomination as to members gained and services maintained. We are working for individuals and individuals only. That this is the duty, the first duty, of every church organization, need not be disputed. But there is another duty, like unto the first, which we have sadly neglected. The church must work for the community, as well as for its men and women. It must assume leadership in pointing the community's ideals and advancing the general tone and temper of its life. No church is succeeding in a community where business is slovenly, where the enterprise is lethargic, where the people are contented as sheep, as passive and fall to sleep the hours where the morning mists, the clouds are left out all winter and the corn stalks rot through the November frosts. No matter how many members it adds to its roll, no matter how violent the petitions in prayer meetings, if the life of the community is going to seed, the church is failing in its duty.

I am not a pessimist as to old Vermont, nor even an alarmist. I believe in our State, in its people and in its institutions. I know of no section in the state where there is more alert atmosphere of progress, more consistent and intelligent endeavor for improvement than right here. We all make comparisons with other states, and we all have our own little Vermont, but I believe in her with all my heart. I want her to rise to all her opportunities. If the boys and girls of Belvidere and Goshen are not in possession of decent opportunity, let us arouse the State until we give them a chance, and a chance likewise to every last boy and girl in the whole commonwealth. I love Vermont too well to say that they treat boys that same way in rich New York or great Texas, and so let it go. What if they do? Let us treat our boys right and shame those who treat them worse.

You may bring on all the rosy facts you may as to progress made and improvements effected and I will rejoice with you most enthusiastically, but I will still put it to you that there are communities in Vermont suffering in poverty, low intelligence, corrupt in morals, and with a religious life unworthy, inefficient and right-thinking American citizenship. I have seen them with my own eyes and I know of them by the names of men and women days and nights among them. I do not defend them, but I ask you to save them.

I would like to sound a call for a union of effort of the churches of each county in this State for work in behalf of the neglected farm districts, especially in the mountain towns. Let each county take itself for its own field. Let committees be organized and leaders discovered. Let us take the program of the Inter-church federation of Vermont seriously and make an honest effort to put it through. That program pledges the churches of this State to take for their first endeavor the economic, social, intellectual and religious improvement of the small towns of the State. It calls for approach of the people on the side of the work where they are, to stimulate better farming and better living so that Vermont boys may realize that they have a chance in Vermont.

It summons to the organization of towns for recreation and common social amusements to cure the ills of isolated and neighborhood loneliness.

It has also this prophetic word: "We believe that each religious body represented in Vermont should work first for the welfare of Vermont and should subordinate its own promotion to that end."

If we could have such a union of effort, for such practical and worthy purposes, appealing to the sense and patriotism of every citizen, we would have such a revival of religion as has not been witnessed since the great awakening, and such as cannot be achieved in our time except as the churches rally to the service of their communities. We live in a new day of religious thought and religious activity. The old watchwords have lost their force, which only means that we worship a living God who grants to each generation the high privilege of a new task.

MRS. DAVIS AT AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis of New York was the principal speaker yesterday afternoon at the 29th annual convention of the Vermont branch of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, in the First Church.

She held the close attention of a gathering which filled the church, her subject being "The World's Greatest Asset."

Mrs. Davis spoke from wide experience and deep understanding, and with power that made a deep impression upon her audience. She brought home to them the subject of present day moral conditions, pointing out the disastrous effects of existing social evils and urging the better education of the young.

Moral conditions in public schools, even in the lower grades, and up into the co-educational colleges, she said, are almost amazing when one looks below the surface and sees what is there. And the poison is found, she said, not only in city schools, but in rural districts as well—where it is even worse.

Mrs. Emma K. H. Tobin of Swanton, State president, presided. The executive committee of the organization met early in the forenoon, and the convention proper assembled later in the church, where 126 delegates registered before noon and the list was augmented considerably during the afternoon. Representatives were identified by counties as follows: Addison one, Bennington two, Caledonia four, Chittenden five, Franklin two, Orange seven, Rutland six, Washington nine, Windsor five, Windham one, Mr. J. C. Davis of Central Council, New York, is a visiting delegate and was introduced to the convention. Five State officers were present and 19 county secretaries.

60 CIRCLES WITH 1,500 MEMBERS
There are about 60 circles in the jurisdiction and in the neighborhood of 1,500 members. The growth of the order in Vermont has been steady and healthful, and a great amount of work has been accomplished through the various departments.

Yesterday morning after devotional exercises had been conducted by the Rev. E. G. Gierke, pastor of the church, Mayor Barker welcomed the delegates in the hall of the city hall, where a sale of our State and of our products. We need another sort of publicity, which shall put facts as to conditions in the State on the conscience of the public. Such a bulletin as these which have been issued by the Presbyterian department of Church and County Life concerning any county in Vermont would be of inestimable value, in enabling the people to appreciate the good points as well as our weak ones, and in showing us just what we ought to do in order to advance to better things. I wish that some organization or individual would show the way to such a study for at least one county in this State. I believe it would lead to very great results.

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CITY BEATEN IN LEARY CASE

Jury Awarded Administrator Damages of \$3,500 and Costs.

Arguments of Counsel and Judge's Charge Occupied Last Day of Trial Which Was Begun September 16.

The suit brought by the administrator of the estate of John A. Leary against the city of Burlington for \$25,000 damages, it being alleged that Mr. Leary met his death a year ago last February through negligence on the part of the management of the municipal electric light plant, was in the hands of the city court here yesterday afternoon, and at nine o'clock this morning reported a verdict of \$3,500 damages and costs for the plaintiff.

Shortly after the opening of court yesterday morning, Attorney-General R. E. Brown completed his argument for the city. Attorney Warren R. Austin followed Mr. Brown in presenting the city's case with an examination of the whole mass of testimony and argument. Late in the forenoon Attorney V. A. Bulard began to say the final word for the defense and late in the afternoon Judge Stanton completed his charge to the jury. The charge of the court was long and quite impartial.

MR. BROWN'S ARGUMENT
Mr. Brown said in part: "The evidence that the plaintiff's lawyers have relied upon to prove the existence on the wires of a deadly and dangerous current was in every instance taken in the daytime. In the daytime the accident was dead. On the evening of February 22 Mr. Sherrin was in the celling with his voltmeter. What did he find at the very time when they claim this condition was at its height? He found there was no voltage. The evidence conclusively shows that on no occasion was there a deadly and dangerous current of electricity."

The counsel then took up the testimony of Mr. Fleury, the Burlington Light and Power company's man who was sent out to clean up the wires of the power company and started an investigation of the city's wires. There might have lurked in Mr. Brown's words at this time a suggestion that the Burlington Light and Power company was not likely to provide an impartial witness in a case like this. He pointed the witness as a black and red for not having notified the city workmen of the trouble on their line. Instead of merely telling Frank H. Parker.

Next Mr. Brown read a question put to Mr. Vance, the plaintiff's electrical expert from St. Albans, as to the usual power of incandescent lights and his answer that the usual potential was from 104 to 120 volts. He then argued that the highest voltage found at any time on these wires was 120 volts, found by the plaintiff's own expert.

In answer to claims made that John Leary was always in good health, Mr. Brown argued as follows: "You have heard that John A. Leary was a good man, a strong man, a good neighbor and a good citizen. You have been told that he was a man of a path, because he never complained or talked about being in distress. Those are things that men like John Leary do not worry their wives and children about. They don't talk about their aches and pains. They suffer in silence, when the misgivings come upon them. But you are told that he went to Dr. Mcweeney to have his lungs and lungs examined. There was something on John Leary's mind when he went for that examination of his lungs and heart."

The question of clinical history was then taken up, and great stress laid upon Dr. Clark's testimony to having heard a clinical history of Leary. The argument then proceeded to the point that every bit of testimony by pathological experts which had anything to do with electricity was given after the expert had been asked to assume the presence of a deadly current. It was claimed that this applied to these opinions had not been proved.

MR. AUSTIN'S ARGUMENT
Attorney Warren R. Austin began by dwelling upon the importance of guarding against the biasing effect of sympathy. He pointed the cells likely to arise from sympathetic justice and said: "You are to forget about the widow and children and consider it as a case between any plaintiff and any defendant."

It was then pointed out that these wires had been in use for three years and that there had been no accident. From this it was argued that the wires had been in a state of perfect safety. It was then pointed out that the wires had been in a state of perfect safety. It was then pointed out that the wires had been in a state of perfect safety.

Mr. Austin then showed out thoroughly the question of contributory negligence on the part of Mr. Leary. On this point the plaintiff's witness, George D. Sherrin, was liberally quoted to show that the fixtures and wiring inside the Leary store were not safe.

Next the question of showing that electricity was the proximate cause of death was taken up, the audio peoria argument was brought forward and artful-severity was pressed into the gap. Under this head the expert testimony was searchingly inquired into and the possibilities of framing the hypothetical to call for a desired answer were discussed.

A telling point was made in arguing about the burn upon the hand of the deceased. It was shown that the burn on the hand of Harold Leary, the son of John A. Leary, was much more severe than the one on the hand of the deceased. It was argued from this that the boy must have received the greater voltage when he suffered his shock from the same fixture. It was then suggested that the current which struck John Leary was a dangerous and deadly one, Harold Leary, who must have come in contact with an even more powerful current would not be alive now.

Mr. Austin then dwelt upon the arguments that Mr. Leary merely suffered a shock from a current of 104 volts which with his artistic sensitivity affected his pectoral, and in this connection he took up the clinical history of the case, and the posture at the time of death as well as the short history of what immediately preceded death. The fact that Leary was not knocked down was dwelt upon, as well as the fact that he lived long enough to utter a long groan.

MR. BULARD'S REPLY
Attorney V. A. Bulard, arguing for the plaintiff, discussed in simple terms the nature of electricity, and the rule that under certain circumstances more than ordinary care was required. He applied this specifically to the sale of electricity and the care necessary in stringing and maintaining wires.

Mr. Bulard then disposed of the suggestion that counsel for the plaintiff had been playing upon the sympathies of the jury. We have been accused of trying to work upon your sympathies. We do not. We have not done this. There is today upon our statute books a law which gives a right of action in cases of this kind to the next of kin. The next of kin in this case are the widow and children of John Leary. They have a right to come here. Have they come? The children have come in here to testify and then have gone out quietly. What they ask they ask not from sympathy but from right.

Mr. Bulard argued persuasively of the tragedy, the setting for it, and the result. He dwelt upon the manner in which the wires were strung. He pictured conditions on the city lines about that time. And emphasized the action taken after the death.

The stringing of the wires was taken up in detail and explained once more to the jury. The point made by Mr. Brown that the experiments testified to were all made in the daytime, and the wire complained of was not strung until a current was answered. It was pointed out that at the pole near Lake-side avenue this wire circuit had been shown in connection with a high tension primary wire. From this it was argued that the current from the primary wires was the cause of the trouble. Even though the current was shut off.

Stop by step Mr. Bulard went over the whole case in a vigorous and clever argument. About the middle of the afternoon he concluded, and Judge Stanton delivered his charge to the jury. It is not clear yet what the next case taken up will be. After the conclusion of the present case the court will adjourn until Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

MEETING OF LIBRARIANS.

Evelyn S. Lense of Montpelier Is Elected President at Woodstock.

Woodstock, Oct. 1.—Woodstock is entertaining the librarians of Vermont this week for the first time. The Norman Williams, owner of the Norman Williams book store here, is the host.

This is the annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association with the State free public library commission. Delegates arriving yesterday were escorted by Boy Scouts to their places of entertainment and last evening there was a complimentary concert at the Woodstock Inn.

Over 20 delegates are here, the normal attendance at the annual meetings being about 40, and there is much interest in the sessions. At the business meeting this morning, E. H. Williams, in welcoming the librarians, said Woodstock is a good town to hold the annual meeting. He pointed to the book store here, 20 years ago, was printed the first Greek Testament published in Vermont. Miss Evelyn S. Lense of Montpelier, president of the association, was in the chair. Reports of the secretary-treasurer and county vice-presidents showed an encouraging condition of association as to finances and membership, and an increase in the circulation of books especially in the rural districts.

At the afternoon session, the following officers were elected for 1914: President, Evelyn S. Lense, Montpelier; vice-president, George D. Smith, Burlington; secretary and treasurer, Elizabeth C. Hills, Lyndonville; Miss H. P. Shattuck in vice-president for Chittenden and Addison counties.

Miss Mary K. Norton of Proctor reviewed the library work of the State and other speakers were Mrs. Barron Shirley of Franklin, N. H., E. H. Williams, Jr., of Woodstock, and Miss R. B. Gilchrist of Rutland. The afternoon program was concluded with a visit to the Abbot Memorial Library at South Benning and to evening sessions at the Woodstock Inn.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.
Freshmen and Sophomores Break Even in Cane Rush and Tag-of-War.

The freshmen and sophomores broke even on Saturday in their first organized contests, the cane rush and tag-of-war. The freshmen won the cane rush by a score of 4 to 2. The sophomores won the tag-of-war by a score of 3 to 2. Both contests were hard fought and proved intensely interesting to a crowd of a thousand people who witnessed them. The moving picture man of the Ford Film company was on hand and made a good reel, taking both scraps from several angles.

At the morning chapel service Dr. Banks spoke briefly, telling of his attitude to his life work and giving several instances of accidental discoveries of great archeological importance.

The seniors elected the following class officers Tuesday: President, Adrian St. John of Mattawan, N. Y.; vice-president, Miss Ruth M. Rogers of Burlington; secretary, Miss Ruth M. Durfee of Burlington; treasurer, J. E. Carrigan of Pittsford; executive committee member, William E. Chabon of Northampton, Mass.; executive committee, Louis W. Batchelder, George H. Solpe, Brigham McFarland, Miss Isabel Spofford and Miss Jeanette M. Sparrow.

The juniors elected class officers yesterday as follows: President, Roscoe B. Smith of Pike, N. H.; vice-president, Miss Mabel Watts of Waterbury; secretary, Miss Irene Barrett of Burlington; executive committee member, Leslie Kettell, D. C. Rundberg, Charles E. Morse, Miss Marie McMahon and Miss Harnadine Kimball; athletic committee member, Harold A. Mayforth of Springfield, Mass.

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F. D. ABERNETHY

Successor to H. W. ALLEN & CO.

MERCHANTS' WEEK—OCTOBER 6th TO 11th.

Correct Gloves For Autumn and Winter Wear

BUYING GOOD GLOVES IS QUITE AS EASY AS BUYING POOR ONES.

Fownes', Trefousse, Princess

Victoria

And many other equally well known makes are GOOD GLOVES. In fact the best gloves that are produced in Europe and America, and they are here at lowest prices anywhere.

Complete new color assortments are now on exhibition, including correct gloves for any or every occasion.

Princess Victoria

A glove that proves a wonder to every person who is familiar with it.

2-clasp overseas for semi-dress occasions \$1.00

1-clasp pique for street or traveling \$1.25

Fownes' Gloves

A great many people feel that all they need to know about a glove is that it's FOWNES'—always reliable and representing the highest type of perfection in glove making.

FOWNES' 2-clasp, real kid, pique seam—black, white and the season's fashionable colors, \$1.50.

FOWNES' 1-clasp cape gloves for serviceable street wear, \$1.50.

OUR SPECIAL CAPE GLOVE, sold under the name of the BENTON, surpasses all others at the extremely low price of \$1.00 per pair.

SILK LINED MOCHA GLOVES, 2-clasp, particularly pleasing when extra warmth is desired—browns, tans, grays, \$1.50 per pair.

Trefousse Gloves

This well known, fine French kid glove has an unusually complete showing.

2-clasp pique seam, shown in every wanted color, including black and white, with self stitching, or with contrasting black or white stitching, \$1.50 per pair.

TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES for evening wear, 8, 12, 16 and 20 button lengths, at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.25 pair.

Gloves for Misses and Children

Gray silk or fleece lined Mocha, \$1.00 per pair.

FOWNES' 1-clasp cape gloves, pique seam, for misses and children, \$1.00 per pair.

Millinery Department

A remarkable collection of hats, representing the masterpieces of foreign designers, with many clever, original models are just now constituting an exquisite showing. Among them the "BED" hat, made of plush with pretty ostrich fancy, at \$8.00, is an attractive new model.

Children's hats in attractive styles are especially pleasing, made of black velvet and plush—with bits of flowers. Also hats for school wear at extremely moderate cost.

is located between the Tigris and Euphrates, between Babylon and the Persian Gulf. The itinerary was illustrated with many slides. There were some views of Babylon, including the palace of Nebuchadnezzar.

Arriving at Bismaya, a tribe of natives hired for digging, measures of defense were taken against other tribes, houses were built, and extensive excavations were begun. The organization of the gangs for the digging was explained. The details of the work were carefully shown. There were many valuable discoveries. A large and complete marble statue of a king was found, and several other heads and parts of statues. Shards were dug to a depth of over fifty feet and traces of a civilization perhaps ten thousand years old were uncovered. Egyptian and clay utensils were found in large numbers. Gold and gold-filled jewelry was found, but no bronze or precious stones. Many tablets containing the old wedge-shaped writing were brought to light after several thousand years. The expedition was considered highly successful. It threw much light upon an ancient civilization.

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HEBREW NEW YEAR.

Beginning Last Evening. Services Will Be Held for Next Ten Days.

Yesterday afternoon at sunset marked the beginning of the 5744th year since the creation for the Hebrews all over the world.

Services in this city will be held in each of the three synagogues: Ohaveth Zedek, meaning Lovers of Justice; Hal Adam, Life of Man, and Ahavah Garim, Lovers of Strangers, for 10 days. They began last evening, the first New Year day, and will continue today with services 7:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. From the first day of the New Year until the day of atonement, which falls on Saturday, October 11, Hebrews all over the world will observe the 10 days of confession. The usual custom of blowing the trumpet at the morning services of the two New Year days will be carried out in the three congregations. This trumpet must be made from the horn of a physically sound ram. The interpretation of this custom is that the blowing of the trumpet declares the moral freedom of the Jews.

On the afternoon of the first day the Hebrews will maintain the custom of going close to some body of running water where Tashlich prayers are offered, the word Tashlich meaning "throwing." Therefore this custom of throwing all sins into the water.

Strict abstinence from business and all kinds of labor is enforced on these days of the New Year, but pleasure may be indulged in.